THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

[ESTABLISHED 1840].

"*If ye love me, keep my commandments. He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him.*"—JOHN 14: 15, 21.

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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT JOHN R. WINDER AND OTHERS GIVE ADVICE REGARDING MARRIAGE, TEMPERANCE, ETC.

(Continued from page 293).

THIRD DAY.

Monday, April 6, 10 a.m. The choir and congregation sang, "Hail to the Prophet, ascended to heaven." Prayer was offered by Elder George Teasdale. The choir sang the hymn, "Great God, attend while Zion sings."

PRESIDENT JOHN R. WINDER

was the first speaker of the morning session. He began by referring to the events that have occurred during the last ten years. Two presidents of the Church and several Apostles have passed away, all this during the time since the dedication of the Temple in this city. The ordinances that are performed there contribute to make better husbands and wives, better fathers and mothers, and better citizens of the state and nation.

The speaker regretted that some of our young people do not enter into the order of marriage according to the plan which the Lord has revealed, and also that others intermarry with those outside of the Church. Such things are not in harmony with the truth that God has revealed. Such marriages are seldom happy. The Bishops should take special care that the young people are discouraged from marrying improperly.

He desired to endorse what the brethren had said during the conference

about entering into debt. Those who mortgage their homes are very likely to be without any for the future. Much of this had been done during the "boom, and this result followed in a great many instances. We should profit by our experiences and the experiences of others, and take care of our financial matters, keeping out of bondage.

He spoke of the privilege he had of addressing the Saints in conference. He did not know how much longer the Lord would permit him to live, for he was now eighty-two years old. But he felt like praising Him for the great length of his life. He felt to bless the Saints and encourage them in remaining steadfast to the work of the Lord.

ELDER WILLIAM A. HYDE,

president of the Pocatello stake, was next called upon to report. This stake might, he said, be termed composite of other stakes, since there were many problems confronting the presidency that had been spoken of by others. Among these was one that concerned the bringing of large tracts of land under cultivation. The stake had been organized about five years, two of which Elder Hyde had been president. There were in this stake many things to contend with. But the Saints were endeavoring to do their part in advancing the truth. He felt that the day of our triumph is at hand.

ELDER DAVID CAMERON,

president of the Panguitch stake, was next called upon to report. He stated that during the past four months this part of the country had been covered with snow, a circumstance almost unprecedented in the history of the stake. Hence, the people felt hopeful for the coming year. The presidency and the High Council are united in the conduct of the stake affairs. There were a great many children in his stake of school age. This stake had sent, during the past year, about fifty of them to the Beaver branch of the academy. All the organizations of the Church in the Panguitch stake were in good order.

ELDER ANGUS M. CANNON,

president of the Salt Lake stake, was the next speaker. It was twenty-seven years ago when he was called to the presidency of this stake. During this time many changes had occurred. He wondered if the Elders while the Saints dwelt at Winter Quarters could have conceived the scene which is witnessed during our conferences. There had never been a disagreement between the presidency of the stake or the High Council. They met regularly in the Temple. The High Council was composed of faithful intelligent brethren. He stated also that it had not been necessary to wait a minute to organize the High Council. The High Priests and the Elders have improved in their diligence and faithfulness. Many of the latter had been sent on missions. He was gratified with the way in which the young men laid aside their occupations and went on missions. He felt that it was a great evil for so many of the poor to come to the city. The Church had to be called upon to sustain the poor. He thought that many of these might, to good advantage, go into the country. As a rule, the Saints are prospering. The auxiliary organizations are doing good work notwithstanding the great difficulty encountered in the city. He prayed that God would bless the Saints everywhere.

ELDER LEWIS ANDERSON,

president of the South Sanpete stake, was called upon to report. It is only a

few months since he had been appointed president of this stake, succeeding the late Canute Peterson. The stake has a population of more than six thousand. All the quorums of the Priesthood are well organized; the auxiliary associations are active and progressing; the presidency of the stake and the High Council are united; and the Saints generally are prosperous. The people had recently contributed $20,000 towards the erection of a stake academy. This part of the country had suffered from a scarcity of water and from a grass-hopper plague. Nevertheless the tithing of the people had fallen but a little.

The choir sang the anthem, "O come, let us sing unto the Lord."

ELDER T. A. WADDOUPS,

president of the Iosepa colony, next addressed the conference. This colony is situated in Skull valley, Tooele county. The organizations are doing well. The people are especially strong in their faith and, as a general rule get as near the Lord as any other class of Saints. They are especially conspicuous in being gifted in the healing of the sick. He knew of nothing existing in the colony with which he had any reason to find fault.

ELDER JOSEPH W. MCMURRIN,

of the first council of Seventies, was the concluding speaker. He had been deeply impressed by the numerous testimonies that have been borne during the conference. Some very remarkable statements had been made by some of the presidents of the stakes. Two of these had reported that there were no saloons in their stakes. Another stated that there were but three saloons in his stake, two of which were located in mining towns. And still another had declared that only one saloon could be found in a district where there were ten large wards. This is a very remarkable condition to report, a thing that he believed could not be said of many communities in the world.

The Saints in these various stakes had been gathered from the nations of the earth. They are growing and prospering on every hand. Some people are becoming anxious over the spread of the Gospel and the people into other states. He asked what harm could come to anyone by the spreading of the conditions spoken of by these presidents of stakes. The Gospel teaches men to become better; it makes them hate the works of evil.

He had rejoiced in the statement of another president to the effect that in twenty years twenty thousand Saints had established homes in what was once the Bannock stake. The people had been taught by good and wise men how to redeem the desert places of the earth. And this is the result of "Mormonism," the result of the teachings of the leaders of the Church. Surely there is not a great deal of harm in this.

The statement has been made that the "Mormons" are controlled by a few men, and that the rest of the people are in bondage. Elder McMurrin wondered if the enemies of the truth could derive any consolation from the evidences that have been manifested here, showing that there are a great many men, situated in all parts of the Church, who are as firm and independent in their faith as it is possible for men to be. This conference has clearly shown that the Church is led by many men—men of intelligence and integrity, whom it is not easy to move in their opinions

Elder McMurrin read from the Scriptures to show the blessings which the

Lord has promised the Saints. We are realizing these blessings, in the communities that have been established in this western country. And all these things testify that the source is good from which this people has drawn their inspiration. He hoped that the Saints would prove true to the Gospel which had done so much for them.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn, "Come, come ye Saints. Benediction by Elder Hyrum M. Smith.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHAT MEN SAY OF THE CITY OF THE SAINTS.

As forlorn a hope as men could well entertain seemed to be that which induced the "Mormon" Pioneers to settle in Salt Lake valley. No one who has passed his life in this damp climate, where verdure appears everywhere, can conceive of the conditions that confronted President Young and his followers as they descended from the Wasatch mountains into the parched valley. It was at the height of summer, July 24th, and the treeless ground, the gray, withered sage brush, the absence of animal life, the desert heat, all made it seem the most inhospitable place for permanent homes that could well be found. It was inspiration alone that enabled the sick leader, when the wagon was turned so he could glance over the valley for the first time, to exclaim, "The very place." He beheld, with the power of a seer, cities and villages springing up in the desolate places, and the spires of the house of the God of Jacob exalted above the hills.

It was a terrible struggle that the Saints waged against drought, mountain crickets, famine, savages, the thousand hardships of settling and making fruitful a barren land, but they succeeded against all expectation of their enemies. Now the world acknowledges their success. The wisdom of the location of Salt Lake City and the prosperity which has come to the people of Utah through the blessing of the Lord and their own industry is clearly shown by the statements of prominent men of the United States who have recently paid visits to the City of the Saints. The Salt Lake *Tribune* published letters lately from public men who know whereof they speak.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana the railroad financier and mine owner says: "This city has the advantage of a central location, which is superior to that of any of the intermountain states; and its being surrounded by an extensive region of rich mineral deposits, which are only recently being properly and extensively developed, will make it a mining center of all that region west of the Rocky mountains and south of Montana. It possesses a winter climate of unusual mildness for a mountain region, which will make it very attractive as a winter resort for those who are unable to enjoy the sunshine of southern California. . . . I think that we may reasonably expect that the population of Salt Lake City may reach double its present proportions within ten years."

President Jeffrey of the Rio Grande railroad systems, speaking for himself and the railroad magnate, Mr. George Gould, says among other things: "Between the eastern slope of the Rockies and the Pacific coast, Salt Lake

City now stands pre-eminent, and must increase largely as a center of population, industry, trade and banking. The great mineral districts in close proximity, the nearness of high grade coal fields, supplemented by a large, beautiful and fertile valley, assure beyond question the future of the city."

Hon. Mark A. Hanna writes: "I note by the census reports that the population of Salt Lake City has more than doubled in the past ten years, and it would seem to me that this is only a beginning of greater prosperity, which naturally follows the enterprize and thrift of its people, and the natural and artificial advantages of its soil, to say nothing about undeveloped mineral wealth. I prophecy great things for the state."

Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, railroad financier, says: "It is the Gem City of the Far West. Its growth will now be by strides, leaps and bounds. There is every resource for the making and maintaining of an immense metropolis in Salt Lake City, and I shall give substantial evidence of my faith in what I say by investing further in Salt Lake property."

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, whose acquaintance with Utah is intimate, having been for twenty years solicitor-general of the Union Pacific railroad, says: "Salt Lake City, in my judgment, is destined to be one of the greatest inland cities of the country. I know of no other trans-Mississippi state, which has such extensive and varied resources as Utah possesses. In addition to great mineral wealth, there is an extensive area of valleys, much of it now under irrigation, and millions of acres more capable of irrigation, and all of it the most fertile of any agricultural country I have ever seen. Utah possesses all the elements of natural wealth. Every thing can be raised that is necessary to human comfort. With rich mines of all kinds, vast cattle and sheep ranges, and agricultural territory not only enough to supply any prospective population of Utah, but also the surrounding country, I confidently look for a rapid and permanent increase in population and in enhancement of values of all kinds. Salt Lake City is the railroad and distributing center of this great dominion, and, as stated at the outset, is destined to become a great inland metropolis."

United States Senator Clark of Wyoming, Utah's neighbor state, speaks of having made frequent visits to Salt Lake City and of his surprise at the rapid growth he has observed. He says: "The next years are full of promise, and it cannot fail to become a city of great importance. There must be of necessity and in the natural order of things, one great city between Denver and San Francisco, and Salt Lake, for every reason now apparent, must be that place. Her natural advantages are unsurpassed. Almost within rifle-shot of her gates are found in abundance all of the necessaries and not a few of the luxuries of life; while the great state of Utah, with her wonderful agricultural resources and her marvelous stores of coal, iron, gold, silver and other minerals, directly contributes to this capital city; and what is almost of equal importance Salt Lake has among her citizens a sturdy fearless energetic body of men who have faith in their city and do not hesitate to cast their fortunes with her, and who bank on her future."

General Passenger Agent E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific Railroad says regarding Utah's capital city: "Situated as it is, in the center of one of the most fertile regions of the United States, backed up by untold wealth of

precious and useful metals, having exquisite location, a perfect climate, the Great Salt Lake, one of the lowest death rates of any city in the nation, social conditions and good public schools, its advantages are legion."

DISCOVERY SUSTAINS TRUTH OF BIBLE.

To all who believe that the truth of Scripture will be established by scientific discovery, the work of Professor Herman V. Hilprecht is encouraging. His field of investigation has been at Nippur, an ancient Babylonian city situated between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Hilprecht has made four "campaigns" against Nippur and will begin another next September. The discoveries he has made are wonderful. This city, mentioned in Genesis x: 10 as Calneh, is very ancient and flourished at the time of Abraham. The explorations have resulted in the discovery of a great library. The mound covering this is twenty-five feet high and extends over thirteen acres. About one-twelfth part has been opened by excavation up to the present time.

It has been said by Bible critics that the Pentateuch could not have been written in the time of Moses, because writing and other arts were not sufficiently developed at that time. Professor Hilprecht has found, however, grammars, multiplication tables, text books, works of reference, scientific treatises, and technical volumes on astronomical and religious subjects from long before Mose's time, some being five thousand years old. In speaking of this "oldest library in the world" the Professor says:

"More than four thousand cuneiform tablets had been discovered in the upper twenty feet of accumulated débris . . . during our excavations of 1889-90. They included several hundred contract tablets and temple lists written at the time of the Assyrian, Chaldean and Persian rulers (about 700-400 B.C.), a few fragments of the Neo-Babylonian hymns, letters and syllabaries, a considerable number of business documents, dated in the reigns of the kings of the first dynastry of Babylon (about 2300-2100 B.C.) and more than twenty-five hundred literary fragments of the third pre-Christian millennium, generally half effaced or otherwise damaged. I consequently had reached the conclusion that either there were two distinct libraries buried—an earlier and more important, and a later comparatively insignificant one lying on the top of the former—or the mound concealed the remains of but one library continuously occupied and repeatedly restored, which contained documents of many periods in the same room."

Professor Hilprecht comes to conclusions regarding the divinity of the Bible opposite to those of Professor Delitzsch, whose lectures on Babel and the Bible have awakened so much attention lately. The following article, translated from a German paper, appears in the Philadelphia *Lutheran*:

"High as our expectations were, they have been surpassed by Hilprecht. Though he had obtained such great results in this field, Hilprecht spoke with a modest objectivity, a dignified reserve, free from all self-complacency and conceit, and, what we would particularly emphasize, with the fervent enthusiasm of the believer, which at once gained the hearts of his audience. It was no small venture to speak in the language of an Isaiah and Jeremiah before a society which recognizes no religious foundation whatever. But Hilprecht did this very thing. He introduced his remarks with the confession that in spite of all the masters in Old Testament interpretation, he had never

seen such a powerful demonstration of the full and unshaken truth of its prophecies as on the ruins of that great 'Island of the Dead,' as we must call to-day the most ancient civilized country of the earth, situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Not only his introduction, however, but his whole presentation, was full of the light of scriptural prophecy. The curse of the prophet, 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O day star, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which did lay low the nations!' resounded from those chaotic heaps of ruins which were presented to the hearer in word and picture. But it was even more daring to testify against the windy speculations of Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, and thereby to challenge the fury of all the critical spirits of Germany. But here also Hilprecht did not hesitate, in the presence of this vast assembly, to express his firm and unshaken conviction. 'As the attempt has recently been made to trace the pure monotheism of Israel to Babylonian sources, I am bound to declare this an absolute impossibility, on the basis of my fourteen years' researches in Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions. The faith of God's chosen people is: "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord." And the faith could never proceed from the Babylonian mountain of gods, that charnel-house full of corruption and dead men's bones!'"

There is no doubt that investigation will at length confirm from the side of science much that has long been revealed in the Scriptures. Yet when such eminent students disagree and come to diametrically opposite conclusions, the necessity of faith is emphasized. We can know of the truth of the revelations of God by seeking Him in prayer with a determination to do His will and to serve Him.

NEWS OF THE GREAT WEST.

(Condensed from our Utah Exchanges).

An interesting entertainment was recently given in the Seventeenth ward, Salt Lake City, it being the production of Professor Stephens's Pioneer cantata. The exodus of the Saints is recounted in charming song.

Superintendent Hugh Clayton of the Provo woolen mills has just bought 700,000 pounds of wool for the factory. He states that the recent Utah clip has been sold and shipped east. The price was about 14 cents per pound.

The Secretary of the Interior has taken steps to acquire the necessary rights and property for the construction of irrigation works on the Salt river, Arizona. This is the first application of the Reclamation act recently passed by Congress to any irrigation scheme in the arid states.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, who sank the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago harbor during the Spanish-American war, lectured recently in the Salt Lake theater. His object in lecturing is to inspire interest among the people of the United States to raise and maintain a larger navy.

Fort Douglas, the old army post east of Salt Lake City, is to be improved by the the addition of two sets of barracks and some changes of the grounds. It is possible that $300,000 will be added by the government to the $175,000 already appropriated for these improvments. The work begins immediately.

A party of prominent Utah people attended the dedication services of the World's fair grounds at St. Louis, Missouri. Among them were Presidents Joseph F. Smith and Anthon H. Lund, Elder John Henry Smith, Governor Heber M. Wells, Senators Thomas Kearns and Reed Smoot, and Hon. Perry Heath. They chose a site for the Utah building, which is to be erected before the fair opens next year.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

EDITORIAL.

NOTICE REGARDING CHURCH PUBLICATIONS.

THE following important notice has been issued with the request that it be published in all the journals of the Church:

Historian's Office,
Salt Lake City, April 24, 1903.

To the Presidents of Missions, Conferences, Branches, Publishers and Authors of the Church throughout the World.

Dear Brethren,

We are anxious to obtain, if possible, copies of every leaflet, tract, pamphlet, book and other work hitherto, or that may be hereafter published in any language, in exposition or defense of our faith, by Elders or friends, for the Historian's office files. Will you please secure and send them to us and very greatly oblige,

Your brother in the Gospel,
ANTHON H. LUND, Historian.

The MILLENNIAL STAR office will comply with this request and urges that all others who issue such publications as are mentioned be careful to do the same. At least two copies should be sent to the Historian's office as the desire is to keep duplicates of all publications regarding the Church. Not alone books, pamphlets and such matter as is written by members of the Church or by our friends are desired, but copies of all anti-Mormon literature is sought for as well, that they may be preserved.

It is also proper that no branch or conference in a mission do any publishing of this nature without the consent of the mission president. In some cases, where there has been more zeal than wisdom manifested, tracts have been printed at considerable cost, all independent of the mission authorities, and afterward have been found unsuitable for distribution. Of course every individual has a right to publish what he pleases so long as he observes the laws of the land, but those who have the interest of the work at heart and mention the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the purpose of exposition or of defense should be sure that they are making a fair and proper representation of their subject. It is therefore only proper that they submit their matter before publication to the president of the mission for criticism.

TRAVELING WITHOUT PURSE AND SCRIP.

From several parts of the mission word has been received that Elders are striving to travel without purse and scrip. We are very glad to hear also that they are meeting with success. There is no doubt about the Lord's blessing those who will labor in harmony with this principle. It does not require that they hover about one district and receive their whole sustenance from the Saints. One of the objects of this method is to prove the world and learn who are the disciples of the Lord. The blessings that will come to strangers who provide food and shelter for His servants are inestimable. Even if they give only a cup of cold water, if that is the extent of the necessity or of their power to give, the Savior says they shall not lose their reward. Another object of this divinely authorized method is that the Elders themselves become better acquainted with the Lord. If they follow it, He can so thoroughly test them and train their souls. He has also a larger opportunity of blessing them. Their prayer to Him, "Give us this day our daily bread," has the same significance as when taught to the homeless disciples who followed Him in His wanderings on earth. Being thus dependent the Elders must pray many times and with intense earnestness to obtain the necessaries of life, but when the Lord gives them in direct answer to prayer, how sweet they are, though they be only a dry crust and a pallet of straw!

Another advantage of traveling without purse or scrip is that the missionaries are brought into such a favorable position to teach the Gospel by precept and example. When they spend almost every night in a new home they have a glorious opportunity of preaching fireside sermons, and about the hearthstone is possibly the most suitable place to teach the Gospel. The members of the family, who have been moved upon by the Spirit of the Lord to take the Elders in, discern very quickly the spirit of the strangers, and the influence the men bring into the household counts for more than their words. After the family has opened its home a few times and sheltered the Lord's servants, it is seldom that the friendly feeling departs from the house, even if no one joins the Church. Every Elder that is doing his duty possesses an influence for good. Association and conversation with him draw honest souls to seek the Lord for a testimony of the Gospel. If he spends his evenings and mornings in his own lodgings his influence is confined to his companion. If he is in the house of a stranger who has given him shelter, it extends over at least a family. We should no more waste our spiritual energies than we should our physical or mental strength.

J. J. C.

President Freeman Tanner announces that hereafter the address of the Norwich conference will be 116 Alexander Road, Dereham Road, Norwich.

President Levi E. Young of the Swiss mission writes from Zurich that "the prospects are wonderfully fine all over the mission." He says that one of the leading ministers of St. Gallen is befriending the Elders. A series of large meetings is to be held throughout the mission soon.

Arrivals.—The following named missionaries in charge of Elder Lindquist arrived per s.s. *Commonwealth*, May 12th, 1903: For Great Britain—John W.

Gailey, Kaysville; Robert S. Smith, Marion, Idaho; Rex P. Winder, Robert W. Haslam, Arthur W. Frewin, Clarence L. Gardiner, Joseph B. Roden, Orson John Hyde, Salt Lake City; Abraham M. Hill, Mill Creek; Fredrick G. Baker, Stirling, Canada; Cecil Woodward, Franklin, Idaho; Lewis Hughes, Samaria, Idaho; James W. Cottam, Snowville; Samuel F. Leigh, Cedar City; Brigham E. Griffiths, Spring City; Ephraim Bosworth, Kaysville; W. Melvin Rich, Brigham. For Scandinavia—Charles J. A. Lindquist, Ogden; Peter W. Knudsen, Rupert P. Olsen, Brigham; Peter W. Harrison, Osmond, Wyoming; Niels Madsen, Riverton; Hyrum C. Sandberg, Charlie J. Erickson, Salt Lake City; Martin L. Okleberry, Marion, Idaho. For Switzerland—Joseph S. Thurber, Richfield; James W. Thornton, Pinto; John A. Mathis, Price; Eanel A. Gnehn, Logan. For the Netherlands—Jacob H. Trayner, Salt Lake City; James W. Evans, Charles H. Dudley, Magrath, Canada; Joseph Woodland, Oneida, Idaho; Park Kenner, Salt Lake City.

The following named visitors also arrived from Utah in the same company: Col. and Mrs. R. M. Bryce Thomas, Mrs. Harriet A. Badger, Mrs. Ethel M. Badger, Mrs. L. Pauley, Salt Lake City; William N. Thomas, Logan; Mrs. M. Mathison, Miss H. Mathison, Ovid, Idaho.

Appointments.—The Elders for great Britain, who arrived by s.s. *Commonwealth*, May 12, 1903, were appointed to labor as follows: Ephraim Bosworth, Lewis Hughes, Manchester; Arthur W. Frewin, Nottingham; Robert W. Haslam, Orson John Hyde, Newcastle; Abraham M. Hill, Cecil Woodward, Rex P. Winder, Leeds; Joseph B. Roden, Brigham E. Griffiths, James W. Cottam, Grimsby; Samuel F. Leigh, Irish; W. Melvin Rich, Norwich; Robert S. Smith, Bristol; John W. Gailey, Sheffield; Fredrick G. Baker, Clarence L. Gardiner, Scottish conference.

The Liverpool semi-annual conference will be held Sunday, May 24, 1903, in the Co-operative Assembly Rooms, Hammerton Street, off St. James Street, Burnley. Services will commence at 10:30 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE SCOTTISH CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual Scottish conference convened in the Masonic Hall, 100 West Regent street, Glasgow, Sunday, May 10, 1903, commencing at 10:30 a.m. There were present of the acting ministry, President Francis M. Lyman of the European mission, Elder Joseph Eckersley of the Liverpool office, President James H. McDonald who presided, and the following Elders of the Scottish conference: George G. Smith, Alex. S. Coleman, William Purdie, Thomas Taylor, George A. Holt, John S. Smith, Robert Bulloch, Norman E. Dahle, John W. Cameron, John McPhie, James D. Stirling, John H. Russell, John Archibald, John Cooper, and George A. S. Smith.

After the usual opening exercises, the sacrament was administered by Elders Dahle and Taylor. President McDonald, then greeted the Saints and friends, and briefly reported the existing condition of the conference and the work accomplished during the past six months. He presented the authorities of the

Church and they were unanimously sustained. Elder George G. Smith said that the Latter-day Saints were a peculiar people, their peculiarity existing from accepting and obeying the truths and commandments of the Lord, insomuch that the world will not give us Christian fellowship. Elder Eckersley spoke upon the principle of humility, and the position we occupy in the world. Also mentioned the law of tithing and the Word of Wisdom, and the blessings that would accrue to those who obeyed them.

President Lyman occupied the remaining time in elaborating upon the principles referred to by the previous speakers, and admonished the Saints to faithfulness in the payment of their tithes and offerings, for the relief of the poor and sustenance of the Church, so that each district may be self-supporting. Every person and organization needs revenues for their support, and so does the Church. He advised the Elders to join with the Saints and take the lead in the donation of fast offerings.

In the afternoon Elder John S. Smith dwelt to some extent upon the first principles of the Gospel, showing the harmony of our faith with that of the primitive one. Elder Eckersley declared the Gospel to be of divine origin, and according to the prophecies contained in Holy Writ it will stand forever. Micah and Isaiah were quoted, showing that the Lord's house "shall be established in the top of the mountains." This has been verified in the labors of gathered Israel.

President Lyman testified to the beauties of the Gospel and the saving powers of the same, including the eternal existence of the marriage covenant. He stated that we have received our faith by revelation from heaven, which is in direct accord with the Scriptures.

At the evening session Elder Eckersley read the last chapter of Malachi, concerning the coming of Elijah the prophet, and portrayed explicitly the far reaching effects of that glorious plan of salvation for the dead.

President Lyman took for his text I. Peter iv, in support of the testimony of Elder Eckersley concerning the larger hope beyond the grave, and said all people will eventually be saved by obedience to the truth. Zeal is no evidence of being in possession of truth. In proof he cited the case of Paul, he being as earnest before as after his conversion.

Great credit is due the Saints for the singing, and especially those who rendered special selections. At the priesthood meeting held on Saturday President Lyman gave some valuable and timely instructions, which were earnestly listened to by the Elders.

GEORGE A. HOLT, Clerk of Conference.

MISSIONARY WORK IN IDAHO.

WRITING to President Lyman from Boise, the capital city of the state of Idaho, under date of April 21st, President Joseph W. McMurrin of the Seventies gives this interesting information:

"I have been laboring for the ten past weeks as a missionary here in Boise. Brother Melvin J. Ballard of Logan and I were appointed to take up a missionary work here while the Idaho Legislature was in session. The 'Mormon' members of the Legislature asked that such a work be taken up and they

would help by their means and presence to make it successful. The object being to get the testimony of the Gospel before the people of this city. The success that has attended the effort has been very gratifying. We have found during the time we have been here over two hundred souls who belong to the Church, and we have had twenty-one baptisms. We now have a good live branch of the Church presided over by Brother Ezra J. Merrill (a son of Apostle Merrill) and a Sunday school with an attendance of sixty children and twenty adults. We have been visited and assisted in our work by Professor Joshua H. Paul, Elders Brigham H. Roberts, John Henry Smith, and Abraham O. Woodruff. Brother Woodruff and Elder George D. Pyper were with us yesterday. Our hall was filled to overflowing, and we had a most glorious time. During the time of our meetings we have had the Governor, the Supreme Judges and many other leading men in occasional attendance. We have been splendidly treated by the people and the press. No one had any thought of finding members of the Church in Boise when we were appointed. Each member of the Church we have found has been greatly surprised to hear that there were other members in the town. We have had a joyful and interesting time."

STATUS OF THE HEBREWS.

THE Hebrews have recently celebrated the commencement of their new year, and are now observing the great "day of expiation." It is a beautiful thought that is expressed in the religious observance which requires a nation to start out every new year with a new record—a day of atonement.

The significance of the season should invite the devout Hebrew to a contemplation of the status of that people at the present time. After two thousand years of various experiences among all the nations of the earth, the Jews find themselves in the most contradictory position. Their financiers are princes to whom kings pay homage; their scientists, their literati, orators, and artists, hold places in the front ranks all over the world; and yet the people are a hiss and a byword in many countries; they are the object of envy, hatred and persecution, even in places where freedom has been established under the ægis of refined enlightenment.

Then, the people are divided in their views. Some of them hold that the only logical future of Judaism is its assimilation with so-called Christianity. They have ceased looking for a Messiah and a restoration, except in a "spiritual" sense. They have practically surrendered the strongest ramparts of their religion. Others are struggling hard against this surrender.

But above the various phases of modern Judaism rises Zionism, as the pillar of fire and cloud over the ancient Tabernacle, indicating that the progress is still onward toward the land of promise. The rise and development of this most remarkable movement is a subject for study and contemplation. Max Nordau in the *International Quarterly* tells us that this movement can be said to date back about twenty years. At that time the Russian outrages upon the Jews made a deep impression upon the people all over the world, and a Russian Jew wrote a pamphlet in which he set forth that the Jews are not merely a religious community, but a nation. But this movement thus

merely hinted at, took form in 1897, as the result of a book, "Der Judenstaat," written by Dr. Herzl of Vienna. In August, 1897, the first Zionist congress was held at Basle. Since then, yearly congresses have been held, and at the last no less than one hundred and eighty thousand electors were represented.

The aim of this movement has been repeatedly stated. It is:

"(1). The well regulated promotion of the settlement of Palestine by Jewish agriculturists, artisans and manufacturers.

"(2). The organization and knitting together of the whole Jewish community by means of proper local and general institutions, in accordance with the law of the different countries.

"(3). The strengthening of the Jewish self-respect and national consciousness.

"(4). Preparatory steps for obtaining the consent of the governments, which is necessary for the achievement of the aims of Zionism."

What has been accomplished already for the purpose of carrying out these aims is told by M. Nordau. This, in brief, has been done: A Hebraic school established in Jaffa; preparation made for founding factories in the Holy Land; nine hundred propaganda societies founded; a central official organ, *Die Welt*, published in Vienna, and forty other periodicals established, including the American journal, *The Maccabæan*; negotiations opened with Turkey, through "The Great Committee of Action," for a charter "for the colonization of such land in Palestine as can be disposed of and which at present is lying waste;" founding in London of the national Jewish bank, called the "Jewish Colonial Trust," with an authorized capital of two million pounds and a paid up capital of one-fourth of a million pounds; the beginning of a national fund which is to amount to two hundred thousand pounds, and one-half of which is to be devoted to the purchase of lands in Palestine.

Those are great results in a few years. M. Nordau thinks that there are about two million Jews who favor assimilation with Gentiles; but he believes that there are at least eight million Jews who feel unhappy in the countries in which they live, and to whom, therefore, Zionism appeals very strongly. Lord Salisbury is quoted to the effect that if forty per cent of the people become converted to the movement, it can be carried through. There is, then, nothing but encouragement in the present situation for those who are looking forward toward the redemption of Judah.—*Deseret News.*

PRAYER.

[By the kindness of Elder Henry R. Coulom of the Sheffield conference we publish the following article written by his wife for the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement association of the Eleventh Ward, Salt Lake City. It will indicate to the Saints and our friends here what is being done by the young people in Zion].

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed."

"When the soul is sad and weary, seek relief in prayer.
Though the way be dark and dreary, still there's comfort there.
There's a healing balm, that prayer can alone impart,
And a comfort sent from heaven to the sinking heart."

Who of us has not at some time during our life, realized the beauty and force of these impressive lines? Who has not kneeled before the throne of heaven,

when the soul has been saddened with the cares, and responsibilities of life, to arise with the burden lessened if not entirely removed? Not in vain was it said by the Divine One, "Ask and ye shall receive." He Himself to whom was given all power in heaven and on earth, felt the need of daily prayer to His Father in heaven. It was only through the strength received from on high that He was able to drink from the bitter cup, yea even unto death.

If any of my readers have not as yet discovered the necessity of praying to our Father in heaven for every righteous desire of their hearts and in order to accomplish everything that is good, let them note the beautiful example of our Savior in praying to His Father for strength to fulfil the mission He had been sent to perform. We all have a mission, and how necessary it is that we perform it in a pleasing and acceptable way unto the the Lord! The mode of prayer has been ordained by our Father in heaven, as a means by which we can approach Him and obtain the necessary wisdom.

We are commanded in Holy Writ to pray, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Jesus Christ, that meek and lowly One, who was born in a stable, and cradled in a manger, taught His disciples how to pray, saying, "when thou prayest enter into thy closet" and "use not vain repetitions as the heathen do, for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking;" but, He says, "After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name."

When we engage in prayer, whether secret or public, it behooves us to approach our Heavenly Father in a humble attitude, feeling our dependency on Him for the guidance of His Spirit. We should reflect beforehand what we want, and endeavor to realize the solemn nature of the act we are to engage in, and the glorious nature, character and position of the Being whom we are about to address, and then offer our petitions as we feel led by the Holy Spirit. Our thoughts should be centered on our prayer and our God, for words without thoughts to heaven never go. Ask the Lord as a child would ask its parents, simply and sincerely, for those things which we so much need and desire, and the fewer words in which we ask the better. Our whole soul should be filled with energy, in order that our petition be of any avail either to ourselves or others.

If it is the Lord's will that our prayer should be granted, we will receive what we ask, but we must always remember the words of the Savior, "Father thy will, and not mine be done." He knows what things we stand in need of, what to grant, and what to withhold for our benefit. No matter what our lot in life may be, we can call upon Him when in sorrow or joy, and ask and receive His blessing if we are sincere. It is said that the good man's prayers will from the deepest dungeon climb to heaven's heights and bring a blessing down.

The Prophet Daniel was threatened with the lion's den if he continued to call upon his God, but he heeded not. We are all familiar with the story of how the Lord still answered Daniel's prayers, sent His angels down and closed the lions' mouths so that they could do him no harm.

Our beloved Prophet and martyr, Joseph Smith, through mighty prayer and faith in the Eternal Father received the keys of this last dispensation, and was many times protected from his enemies.

Through the darkness that has prevailed over the earth for hundreds of years, some people will say that though there be a Supreme Being it would be impossible for the prayers of man to ascend to heaven through all the confusion of countless worlds. Consequently, through this doubt, they have failed to comply with the teachings of our Lord, which He gave while He dwelt here in the flesh, and instead of depending upon the Great Fountain Head for divine guidance they have hewn themselves out cisterns, and broken cisterns that can hold no water, and worship the creature more than the Creator.

Let us think for a moment of some of the wonderful achievements of mortal man. Think of the marvelous and rapid development of telegraphy. Only a few years ago, and perhaps within the memory of some of my readers, this science was wholly unknown. Its beginning was humble. At first only one message at a time could be sent on the same wire, but later it was discovered that several messages could be sent simultaniously in opposite directions. That feat is now no wonder at all, in the light of recent developments, when dispatches can be sent over mountains and valleys, and even over the ocean's broad expanse with no wires at all. We might ask, do the messages of the instrument that sends forth the words on their long journey, become lost in the dark and mighty breakers or in the midst of the roaring tempest? Wireless telegraphy in its proud triumph can answer this question.

What finite man has done may not the infinite heavens do, and even greater? yea, even unto a million fold.

Two instruments attuned to an exact pitch will exchange impressions to the earth's remotest ends, and so the soul in tune with affinity will not send in vain its cries, or even its unexpressed cravings to the throne of our Father on high.

Then let us seek Him

"by whom we come to God,
The Life, the Truth, the Way.
The path of prayer Thyself hast trod;
Lord, teach us how to pray."

CURRENT EVENTS.

METHODS OF MODERN INDUSTRY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as president of the Iron and Steel Institute, made a remarkable speech at the annual meeting of the institute at London, last Thursday. He told those present how the great industry which bears his name was made successful. The principle followed was to reward intelligent workmen not only by increased payment for their work, but also by position. The ablest were raised to the rank of partners, and every man that had charge of a department was given a financial interest in the work. Mr. Carnegie says that all conflicts between capital and labor will cease when every workman becomes a shareholder. This principle, so dear to the socialists, is being put into practical operation by the United States Steel Corporation—commonly called the "steel trust." At the beginning of the year that great corporation offered to sell preferred stock to its employes at a low price on the installment plan.

GENTLE HUMANITY.

The revolt in Morocco is again raging, foreigners who can leave are departing, and ten thousand rebels are reported to be investing Tetuan. In the neighborhood of this city three hundred have been slain in a recent battle. The heads of the victims are fastened to gates and walls. In Macedonia the Bulgarian bands have had another serious encounter with the Sultan's troops; one hundred and fifty of the latter were killed, mostly by dynamite. The Bulgarians lost eighty. In a recent battle in Tarnca county, Mindanao, the Americans killed one hundred and fifteen Filipinos, and lost two men. The report is just received of a battle in northern Nigeria between British soldiers and Independent Pagans. The Pagans lost ninety killed.

THE WILL WILL FIND A WAY.

BY EDWARD L. SLOAN.

Give me the strong, determined mind,
That wills with firmness every act;
To ought but nobler reason blind,
It never fails to claim respect.
Though adverse blasts blow keenly chill,
The wav'ring timorous soul to sway,
The firm, determined iron will
Will never fail to find a way.

I loathe the weak, unstable soul,
Whose every act and plan is vain—
Veers with each breath, without control,
Inconstant as the fickle vane;
Unsteady as the flick'ring light,
Uncertain as the hollow wind,
Transient as is the meteor bright—
Without an aim, without a mind.

I love the soul of purpose sure—
Strong, energetic in its plan;
Determined, patient to endure—
The very essence of a man;
Steadfast as truth, unchanged by years,
Expansive as the prairies track—
Not swayed by transient hopes nor fears—
The way to do, the way to act.

Then give to me the lofty thought,
Soaring 'yond fickle mortal's ken;
The soul with noble feelings fraught,
Unswerving from its purposed end.
Though adverse blasts blow keenly chill,
The wav'ring, timorous soul to sway,
The firm, determined iron will
Will never fail to find a way.

CONTENTS:

The General Conference... 305
What Men Say of the City of the Saints 308
Discovery Sustains Truth of Bible ... 310
News of the Great West 311
Editorials:
Notice Regarding Church Publications 312
Traveling Without Purse and Scrip 313
Editorial Notes 313
Arrivals 313
Appointments 314
The Scottish Conference... 314
Missionary Work in Idaho 315
Status of the Hebrews 316
Prayer 317
Current Events 319
Poetry:
The Will Will Find a Way ... 320

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